SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)

Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax

Each self-employed person must file a Schedule SE. Attach to Form 1040.

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service ● If you had wages, including tips, of \$10,800 or more that were subject to social security taxes, do not fill in this form.

• I	If you had more than one business, combine profits and losses from all your businesses and farms on	this Schedule SE.	
	ortant.—The self-employment income reported below will be credited to your social security record and used in figuring		
	ME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (AS SHOWN ON SOCIAL SECURITY CARD)	cial security number self-employed person	
 Bus	iness activities subject to self-employment tax (grocery store, restaurant, farm, etc.)	·	
•	f you have only farm income complete Parts I and III. f you have only farm income complete Parts II and III. f you have both farm and nonfarm income complete Parts I, II, and III.		
19	art ! Computation of Net Earnings from FARM Self-Employment	S	3
	armer may elect to compute net farm earnings using the OPTIONAL METHOD, line 3, instead of using		
line	2, if his gross profits are: (1) \$2,400 or less, or (2) more than \$2,400 and net profits are less than 2 must be completed even if you elect to use the FARM OPTIONAL METHOD.	n \$1,600. However, li	nes
1	REGULAR METHOD—Net profit or (loss) from:		
	(a) Schedule F, line 54 (cash method), or line 74 (accrual method)		
	(b) Farm partnerships		<u> </u>
2	Net earnings from farm self-employment (add lines 1(a) and 1(b))		
3	FARM OPTIONAL METHOD—If gross profits from farming are: 1		
	(a) Not more than \$2,400, enter two-thirds of the gross profits		
	(b) More than \$2,400 and the net farm profit is less than \$1,600, enter \$1,600		
	¹ Gross profits from farming are the total gross profits from Schedule F, line 28 (cash method), or line 72 (accrual method), plus the distributive share of gross profits from farm partnerships (Schedule K–1 (Form 1065), line 15) as explained in instructions for Schedule SE.		
4	Enter here and on line 12(a), the amount on line 2, or line 3 if you elect the farm optional method .		
	art II Computation of Net Earnings from NONFARM Self-Employment		
5	REGULAR METHOD—Net profit or (loss) from:		
	(a) Schedule C, line 21. (Enter combined amount if more than one business.)		
	(b) Partnerships, joint ventures, etc. (other than farming)		
	(c) Service as a minister, member of a religious order, or a Christian Science practitioner. (Include rental value of parsonage or rental allowance furnished.) If you filed Form 4361, check here		
	and enter zero on this line		
	(d) Service with a foreign government or international organization		
6	Total (add lines 5(a), 5(b), 5(c), 5(d), and 5(e))		
Ü	Total (add lines 5(a), 5(b), 5(c), 5(d), and 5(e),		
7	Enter other adjustments (attach statement)		
8	Adjusted net earnings or (loss) from nonfarm self-employment (line 6, as adjusted by line 7)	man anananan za	//// /
	If line 8 is $1,600$ or more OR if you do not elect to use the Nonfarm Optional Method, omit lines 9 through 11 and enter amount from line 8 on line $12(b)$, Part III.		
	Note: You may use the nonfarm optional method (line 9 through line 11) only if line 8 is less than \$1,600 and less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm profits, and you had actual net earnings from self-employment of \$400 or more for at least 2 of the 3 following years: 1970, 1971, and 1972. The nonfarm optional method can only be used for 5 taxable years.		
	² Gross profits from nonfarm business are the total of the gross profits from Schedule C, line 3, plus the distributive share of gross profits from nonfarm partnerships (Schedule K–1 (Form 1065), line 15) as explained in instructions for Schedule SE. Also, include gross profits from services reported on lines 5(c), 5(d), and 5(e), as adjusted by line 7.		
9	NONFARM OPTIONAL METHOD:	m	00
	(a) Maximum amount reportable, under both optional methods combined (farm and nonfarm)	\$1,600	00
	(b) Enter amount from line 3. (If you did not elect to use the farm optional method, enter zero.)		
	(c) Balance (subtract line 9(b) from line 9(a))		
10	Enter two-thirds of gross nonfarm profits 2 or \$1,600, whichever is smaller		
11	Enter here and on line 12(b), the amount on line 9(c) or line 10, whichever is smaller		
11	Lines here and on the 12(b), the amount on the 3(c) of the 10, whichever is smaller	<u> </u>	

	Part III Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax	
12	Net earnings or (loss): (a) From farming (from line 4)	
13	(b) From nonfarm (from line 8, or line 11 if you elect to use the Nonfarm Optional Method) Total net earnings or (loss) from self-employment reported on line 12. (If line 13 is less than \$400, you are not subject to self-employment tax. Do not fill in rest of form.)	
14	The largest amount of combined wages and self-employment earnings subject to social security tax for 1973 is	
15	(a) Total "FICA" wages as indicated on Forms W-2 (b) Unreported tips, if any, subject to FICA tax from Form 4137, line 9	
	(c) Total of lines 15(a) and 15(b)	
16	Balance (subtract line 15(c) from line 14)	
17	Self-employment income—line 13 or 16, whichever is smaller	
	If line 17 is \$10,800, enter \$864.00; if less, multiply the amount on line 17 by .08 Railroad employee's and railroad employee representative's adjustment for hospital insurance benefits tax from Form 4469	
20	Self-employment tax (subtract line 19 from line 18). Enter here and on Form 1040, line 55	

You may use this space to make any needed computations